



ONTARIO COUNTY COBBLESTONES

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BY
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There are no known cobblestone structures in the Towns of Canadice, Richmond or South Bristol.

DEDICATION

To the builders and to the owners who have had a mutual concern for something special.

The following people have contributed to this project and we thank them for their assistance.

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The Town Historians of Ontario County

The Landmark Society of Western New York

Robert Frasch and Olaf William Shelgren, Jr. for technical advice on cobblestone buildings

Muriel Coleman for editorial advice

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PREFACE

This booklet is intended as a summary of currently available information on Ontario County cobblestone structures. Although works listed in the bibliography have dealt in detail with the more important examples of cobblestone architecture in the county, this booklet is the first attempt to publish a comprehensive guide to all such structures. When they are known and verified, sites of demolished cobblestone structures have been included; however, the uncounted number of house and barn foundations made of cobblestones is not included.

The map included with this volume shows the locations of all known structures and sites. It is intended to enable the reader to develop a personalized driving tour depending upon his time and interest. Several possible driving tours featuring a cross section of cobblestone structures are noted with their approximate driving times. Please remember that these buildings are private property and are not open for public inspection. Please obey all signs and do not trespass on private property.

This volume can be used in conjunction with the two most important books on this subject: *Cobblestone Masonry* published in 1966 by Carl F. Schmidt and *Cobblestone Landmarks of New York State* written by Olaf William Shelgren, Jr., Cary Lattin, Robert W. Frasch and Gerda Peterich in 1978. References and page numbers for structures included in these two books are noted with each entry. Both are exceptionally well illustrated and contain more technical and background information on cobblestone building.

In this booklet buildings are identified by the name of the original owner or person for whom they were built. In those cases where the original owner is not known, or cannot be documented, this identification is omitted. Because ownership can change frequently, we found it cumbersome to refer to a house by the name of the present owner as Carl Schmidt did in *Cobblestone Masonry*. Persons using *Cobblestone Masonry* in conjunction with this booklet should try to match up building locations rather than building names.

Much of the material for this booklet was compiled as part of a survey of cobblestone buildings in Ontario County conducted in 1980 and 1981 by the Historical Society. The survey notes, photographs and references are available in the archives of the Ontario County Historical Society. Persons having further information on these buildings are invited to contact the Historical Society which is most grateful for such assistance.

Additional copies of this booklet may be purchased from the Ontario County Historical Society, 55 North Main Street, Canandaigua, New York 14424 (716-394-4975) or the Geneva Historical Society, 543 South Main Street, Geneva, New York 14456 (315-789-5151).

Donald Muller
Director
Ontario County Historical Society



Phelps 28—Maryland Street School
Northeast corner Maryland Street at Gifford Road, Town of Phelps;
Courtesy Phelps Historical Society



Farmington 11—"Stone Shops"
Church Street, Town of Farmington; Courtesy Margaret Allen Baker

INTRODUCTION

While examples of cobblestone masonry can be found in a few other places in the world, the vast majority are concentrated chiefly in an area just south of Lake Ontario in New York State. Of the more than seven hundred cobblestone buildings, Wayne County's one hundred and eighty buildings is the largest concentration. Ontario County has over one hundred such structures ranging from small boundary markers to substantial mansions.

There are two basic types of cobbles: (1) the rounded, smooth lakewashed variety, many of them red sandstone, and (2) glacial cobbles which were roughly rounded or squared by glacial action and which come in a large variety of sizes, shapes and colors. The more finely polished lakewashed variety tends to be found in the northern part of the county while the glacial type is more common in the south. There are many places in the county where both types can be picked up in the same field, so it is not unusual to have both types in the same structure. It is also not unusual to have a structure of lakewashed cobbles built in an area where none occur naturally as it seems to have been common practice to ship wheat by oxcart to Sodus in Wayne County and to bring back cobblestones in the empty wagons.

The buildings were constructed in several ways. In the earlier ones the rougher cobbles of glacial origin were mortared in as an integral part of the wall. In the middle period (1830's and 1840's), both types of cobbles were used in many patterns distinctive to the particular mason, and the cobblestones were laid as a veneer with occasional long stones inserted as headers into the wall. In the later period (1840's and 1850's), the cobbles, while laid in even smaller sizes and more intricate patterns, tended to be laid simply as a veneer over the fieldstone wall with no real structural bond; this, unfortunately, makes the veneer susceptible to water and freezing damage. In most of the buildings, the smaller, more carefully sorted stones were used for the facade; the side walls were of somewhat coarser stones, and the rear wall was made up of the leftovers, sometimes not even laid in courses.

At least four factors came together to create the cobblestone structures in this part of the world—availability of the material, availability of skilled masons (a few of whom may have worked on the Erie Canal), a general economic boom engendered by the opening of the canal (although some areas of Ontario County suffered because of the shift of traffic to the north) and that elusive factor ever present in architectural styles, fashion. While there may be

cobblestone structures earlier than 1825, they would be most unlikely; likewise there are one or two later than 1860, but these are also exceptions.

Since this was the great period of the Greek Revival, most of the structures are of this style. There are some earlier Federal style, two in the later Italianate and one known Gothic Revival but these are rare.



Farmington 9—Crowley House
751 Crowley Road, Town of Farmington; Courtesy Margaret Allen Baker



Victor 3—Railroad Pumphouse
County Road 42, Town of Victor; Courtesy *Daily Messenger*

BRISTOL

BRISTOL 1 — Munson Hitchcock House

4001 Bristol Valley Road (Route 64 at the intersection with 20A), Town of Bristol

The sole remaining cobblestone structure in the Town of Bristol is this five bay house with its Italianate porches. It has had its first floor exterior plastered over, but was probably originally all cobblestone. The south wall has collapsed due to water damage. A recent letter from Mrs. Dorothy Riker of Penfield to Shirley Snell, Town of Bristol Historian, states that the house was built for Mrs. Riker's great-grandfather, Munson Hitchcock.

BRISTOL 2 — First Universalist Church of Bristol

Baptist Hill Road at County Road 2, Town of Bristol (on the corner where the Bristol Community Church now stands)

A two story cobblestone building functioning as both church and school was built on this site in 1836. The date of demolition is not known.

CANANDAIGUA

CANANDAIGUA 1 — House

5037 Butler Road, Town of Canandaigua

The small, one and a half story house on Butler Road was built in 1843, according to the datestone in the east gable. The facade is sheltered by a deep porch and the facade windows, which are late Greek Revival triple windows, seem to have been intended to be opened all the way to the floor, allowing direct access to the porch from the parlor. At the rear of the house there is a small fieldstone structure attached directly to the house, and the low wellhouse to the north is also stone.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 92)

CANANDAIGUA 2 — Kibbe-Jeudevine House (Cobblestone Manor), 495 North Main Street, City of Canandaigua

The house is believed to have been built for William Kibbe, an early Canandaigua banker, who acquired the land in the fall of 1839. Although the sides and back have been plastered over, the

presence of quoins at the rear corners, as well as the depth of the coating in relation to the quoins, would indicate that the building was originally all cobblestone. The interior is remarkable for its two unusual parlor mantels. The front parlor has a very large-scale Empire style dark wood mantel in two stages reaching nearly to the ceiling. The back parlor has a similar scale mantel in the Eastlake style.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 91)

CANANDAIGUA 3 — Isaac Parrish House

3402 West Lake Road, Town of Canandaigua

At the driveway entrance to this one and a half story Italianate home there are round cobblestone columns about four feet high, topped with small millstones. There are other columns on the property to mark various boundaries. A deep porch of fieldstone has been added to the facade of the house. The interior retains much of its original fabric including three-fold interior shutters in both downstairs bedrooms, the original kitchen fireplace in the basement and wainscot panelling in the dining room. Inside the south fireplace the numerals 1837 are clearly visible. The house also has one of the few authenticated "secret rooms," now accessible only via the attic but once entered from the back of a downstairs closet.

CANANDAIGUA 4 — House

4100 West Lake Road, Town of Canandaigua

This is a small one and a half story house, with a deep facade porch, impressively situated on a hill overlooking the lake.

CANANDAIGUA 5 — Zachariah Tiffany House

1900 Macedon Road, County Road 28, Town of Canandaigua

This unusual farmhouse has an interesting mixture of stylistic details. A Greek Revival battered doorway of limestone is surmounted by a bracketed Italianate porch with a mansard roof. The center bay projects from the main body of the house. The house is believed to have been built circa 1846-1850, and the porch is clearly a later addition. In front of the porch, there is an enormous step of limestone with the whole center hammered and the edges tooled. The fireplace surround in the south parlor is also limestone, decoratively treated in the same manner. The south parlor has a shouldered moulding on the doorway. The exterior is chiefly glacial cobbles but there are some red sandstone lakewashed cob-

bles mixed in. Examination reveals both types available on the site. The rear walls of the building are mostly uncoursed fieldstone with some very large (12" or more) random insertions.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 92, *Cobblestone Landmarks* pp. 122-123)

CANANDAIGUA 6 — House

3529 Woolhouse Road, Town of Canandaigua

This small farmhouse is located at the intersection with Bliss Road. It is a one and a half story but only the first story is cobblestone. On the facade the windows are accented with two rows of cobbles laid in herringbone pattern.



Canandaigua 7—House

Routes 5 & 20, corner Cooley Road, Town of Canandaigua; Courtesy Geneva Historical Society

CANANDAIGUA 7 — Site — House

Routes 5 and 20 at the corner of Cooley Road, Town of Canandaigua

This house burned in 1945.

CANANDAIGUA 8 — Upham House

40 Gibson Street, City of Canandaigua

Four cobblestone columns support the porch pillars of this frame Gothic cottage which was built circa 1855. They are of mixed glacial and lakewashed cobbles, which are of mixed colors, shapes and sizes and the corners are quoined just as in a larger construction. The quoins are roughly squared stones which appear deliberately rusticated.

EAST BLOOMFIELD

EAST BLOOMFIELD 1 — Site — "Dibble School"

County Road 39 at Bennett Road, Town of East Bloomfield

The Dibble School is thought to have been named for the Dibble family which lived in the area. This small one story schoolhouse was closed in 1946 and has been destroyed.



East Bloomfield 1—Dibble School
Corner Bennett Road and County Road 39, Town of East Bloomfield;
Courtesy Clyde Maffin

FARMINGTON

FARMINGTON 1 — Herendeen House

880 County Road 8, Town of Farmington

According to the datestone over the door this five bay farmhouse was built in 1832 for James Herendeen. The descendants of the family still live in the house and farm the land. In 1932, according to the records, Josephine Herendeen had a cobblestone arcade added to the south side where the basement (containing the original kitchen) is exposed. A cobblestone wall along the south drive and cobblestone front stoop were also added making this one of two known Ontario County sites where cobblestone construction was done in the twentieth century. The house has a simple Federal style interior with plain mouldings, panelling beneath the windows and square tapered balusters supporting the bannister.

FARMINGTON 2 — Bradbury House

1089 County Road 28 (just north of NYS Thruway), Town of Farmington

Schmidt says this house was built for Mrs. Harriet Bradbury in 1852. It consists of a two story main block with a one and a half story wing. The facade has unusually small, well selected red sandstone cobbles of the lakewashed type laid five courses to the quoin. Some are laid diagonally. The quoins are limestone with tooled borders.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 93)

FARMINGTON 3 — House

4740 Fox Road, Town of Farmington

This elegant farmhouse is notable for its cut stone entrance consisting of large pilasters and a three-member entablature enclosing sidelights and transom, which are in turn set off by four small pilasters. The quoins are also finished with care and have hammered panels in the center and tooled edges. Waterwashed cobbles of mixed colors were used for the facade, four courses to the quoin. The sides and back are of somewhat larger cobbles with glacial types mixed in. Both types of cobbles occur in large numbers and in great variety in the field immediately to the east of the house.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 93, Cobblestone Landmarks p. 124)

FARMINGTON 4 — House

Yellow Mills Road, Town of Farmington

This house has a two story main block with a one and a half story wing on the south side which has had two dormers added. The cobblestones are mixed glacial type, four courses to the quoin on the facade.

FARMINGTON 5 — House

4998 Shortsville Road, Town of Farmington

This is a large two story five bay house set back from the road. After many years of neglect, it has undergone extensive renovation in 1980 and 1981. The building is notable not only for its exterior, which is glacial cobble, four courses to the quoin on the facade, but also for its fine interior. The west parlor windows have panelled reveals and panels between the sill and the floor. The central hall gives an impression of unusual width and retains its original simple Federal stairway. There is an old smokehouse to the north of the house.

FARMINGTON 6 — Brewster-Fish House

4435 Kyte Road, Town of Farmington

This is a substantial small farmhouse in the full Greek Revival style, including a fully developed wood frieze with windows which retain their grilles. The cobblestones are chiefly red sandstone, waterwashed and extremely small on the facade, five courses to the quoin. Those on the sides tend to be more mixed in color, shape and type, while those on the south wall are mostly glacial and not sorted by size, shape or color. The parlor doors are eight panel, and the doorway mouldings are pilasters with recessed center panels. In the east parlor the doorway has fluted pilasters with a plain peaked lintel.

FARMINGTON 7 — House

148 Church Street, Town of Farmington

This small two story house has a one story wing. Both are constructed of field cobbles of different sizes. In lieu of quoins, a square post was built into each corner and plastered over. In the matchboarded gable over the fanlight, the date 1810 has been recently installed. This may refer to the date of the land purchase rather than the date of building construction.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 93)

FARMINGTON 8 — Hathaway House

next to 5662 Allen-Padgem Road at the intersection with Hook Road, Town of Farmington

According to Schmidt, this small house in the hamlet of Farmington (Pumpkin Hook) was built for Otis Hathaway in 1852. The main block of the house is two story and the wing is one story. The foundation is of somewhat larger cobblestones than the house which is of glacial cobbles of different sizes, shapes and colors. On the north wall there are some courses of selected stones laid on a slant. There is a small keyed fanlight in the gable end, and there are brick lintels over the basement windows.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 94)

FARMINGTON 9 — Crowley House

751 Crowley Road, Town of Farmington

The construction of this five bay house situated high on a hill in drumlin country would suggest that it is one of the very early cobblestones. Not only are the corners quoined but also the facade windows and front doorway have been treated in the same manner. The quoins are regular but the number of courses per

quoins varies. The interior has been substantially altered but still has its Federal stairway with tapered rectangular balusters. In the attic construction, the rooftree and rafters are peeled logs, the rafters being mortised into the rooftree and fixed with prominent trenails which project from the bottom of the rooftree in a row of X's. The rafters are also supported about one-third of the way up by a hewn timber truss system. Perhaps the builder was allowing for Lake Ontario snow on the roof—he did make sure that the roof was solid!

FARMINGTON 10 — Barn

4556 Kyte Road, Town of Farmington

The barn behind the house has three cobblestone walls. The fourth wall may have been either open or wood frame. The cobblestones are glacial, only roughly sorted for size and unsorted as to color and shape. The quoins are very roughly squared fieldstones. Mortar joints appear to be V'd on the horizontal to a height of about five feet on the west wall. From that point to the roof the mortar is flat and recessed behind the face of the stone, almost as if the first mason was replaced during the course of the work. The north wall has a large hole in it and is deteriorating.

FARMINGTON 11 — Site — "Stone Shops"

East side of Church Street, Town of Farmington

This was the only known industrial-manufacturing cobblestone building in Ontario County. Date of demolition is not known.

Note: The Alderman Road Schoolhouse mentioned in *Cobblestone Masonry* p. 94 is in Wayne County and hence has not been included in this survey.

GENEVA

GENEVA 1 — Tucker-Lewis House (Bellwood Farm)

Pre-Emption Road (opposite 321), Town of Geneva (not visible from the road)

The original cobblestone farmhouse was built for Silas Tucker in 1838 and the lithograph (McIntosh p. 138) shows it in its earlier guise. In 1905 Katherine Belle Lewis doubled the size of the house, having the cobblestone and the woodwork carefully matched, making it into a great country house. This is one of two known examples of twentieth century cobblestone work in the county. Two other cobblestone buildings were built at the same time as the addition—a gatehouse, which was destroyed by fire, and a gazebo which still stands. The masonry portion of the early house is considered to be similar to that of the Tuttle House on Pre-Emption Road. All that is visible from the road is a substantial stone wall with cobblestone pillars to mark the driveway entrance. Refer to *Cobblestone Landmarks* pp. 126-127 for pictures.

GENEVA 1A — Site — Gatehouse

GENEVA 1B — Garden house

The garden house is of unusual construction in that the quoins are formed by selected long cobblestones which are only one course high.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* pp. 95-96, *Cobblestone Landmarks* pp. 126-127)

GENEVA 2 — Tuttle House

Pre-Emption Road at Routes 5 and 20, Town of Geneva

The hand-written building contract for the Tuttle House, quoted below, is the only known document of its kind for a cobblestone house in Ontario County to survive the passage of time. "Article of Agreement made this third day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand, eight hundred and thirty-eight between Clark Morison, Amos Siglee and Samuel B. Coddington of the village of Geneva...and Joseph H. Tuttle...to build for the said party of the second part...a dwelling of the kind...hereinafter specified—that is to say...the said building to be built of cobble or feild (sic) stone the basement walls to be 1½ feet thick, and...to have a projection with 4 Grecian columns and a pediment with a raking cornice...the six front and three north end windows to



Geneva 2—Tuttle House
Pre-Emption Road at Routes 5 & 20, Town of Geneva; Courtesy Miss Christine Fordon

have Boston Crown glass of first quality and the rest Clyde glass. . . .” At the end of the contract there are the four signatures and the agreement that the cost of \$1,550.00 was paid in full in 1838. In 1915 the Fordon family added the second floor and moved the original “Grecian columns” to the south side.

GENEVA 3 — Carriage House at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station

North Street, City of Geneva (directly behind Parrot Hall)

This was the first building used for farm purposes by the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station when it was founded in 1882. It is not known how much earlier the structure was built. It has undergone major changes, both inside and out as its functions changed with the times. In the annual report for 1882 it is mentioned “ground floor of which has been fitted as an experimental cattle farm, while the basement is utilized for storage of roots and vegetables, the attic for keeping of labels.” The quoins on this building are roughly dressed red sandstone, as are the sills and lintels.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 95)



Geneva 4—Barnes House
5169 Pre-Emption Road, Town of Geneva; Courtesy Mrs. Bernard Harkness

GENEVA 4 — Barnes House

5169 Pre-Emption Road, Town of Geneva

This is a building of exceptional quality, condition and documentation. It was built for David Barnes between the years 1835–1838, the main south block being later than the wing. Not only the masonry but also the woodwork is of unusual quality. The splendid portico of the main block with its four Ionic columns is echoed on a smaller scale on the wing and on a yet smaller scale within the front doorway. On the interior, very little has changed with the exception of the creation of a “period kitchen” by a prior owner. The fine corner block mouldings with palmettes in the blocks remain in the parlor. The present owner explained the unusual state of preservation by saying that during conversations with one of the Barnes descendants she was told that D. Eddy Barnes, second owner and son of David Barnes for whom the house was built, married three times, and as each successive wife suggested changes, his comment would be, “Father wanted it that way,” so the poor ladies were permitted no changes.

GENEVA 5 — Site — House

Billsboro, Town of Geneva

An article by Christina Rose of Geneva, published in *Country Life* in 1917, mentions (with photo) a large cobblestone house located on the Armstrong farm at the crossroads near Billsboro. (Billsboro and Armstrong Roads intersect Pre-Emption Road south of Geneva.) The correct photo in the article is labelled "farmhouse of Mr. W. A. White."

GENEVA 6 — House

876 Pre-Emption Road, Town of Geneva

There have been major alterations to this building north of the intersection with Routes 5 and 20, including a change in the roof-line and substantial repointing which has nearly covered the cobblestone work. This building was originally built as the carriage house for the Prouty House (Lafayette Inn). The marker over the doorway, perhaps added in 1920, says "Gideon Lee Hall 1842, Adelphi Lodge 1892, Pine Lodge 1920."

GORHAM

GORHAM 1 — George House

Route 245 (Rushville-Gorham Road) at Bassage Road,
Town of Gorham

This two story Greek Revival house has a one story wing with a deeply recessed porch. It is believed to have been built by or for two brothers named George. Cobblestones are lakewashed dark red sandstone, carefully selected for the facade. The back wall is of mixed glacial cobbles. Quoins, sills and lintels are all of limestone with hammered panels and tooled borders.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 96)

GORHAM 2 — House

4892 West Swamp Road, Town of Gorham

This one and a half story Greek Revival farmhouse retains its original front porch with four square columns. It has a multi-colored banded slate roof. Cobblestone work is of glacial cobbles, four courses to the quoin at the front. Quoins are gray limestone with tooled borders.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* pp. 96-97, *Cobblestone Landmarks* p. 110)

GORHAM 3 — Clark House

3621 Route 245 (Rushville-Gorham Road), Town of Gorham

This one and a half story house has a datestone reading "Built by Alanson and Mary Clark 1845." It is not known whether they actually built it or had it built, perhaps a fine distinction but a necessary one. The house has a slate shingle roof and simple Italianate porches which were probably added later. The walls are of mixed glacial and lakewashed stones, and the quoins are gray limestone with hammered panels and tooled edges.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 97)

GORHAM 4 — Whitman House

4580 Townline Road, Village of Rushville, Town of Gorham

This house was built in 1849 by Henry Whitman, brother of Marcus Whitman. The tradition is that another brother, Augustus, helped with the construction, along with an unnamed mason who may also have worked on the Clark House (Gorham 3). The cobbles are selected lakewashed red sandstone which were carted in on the return trip from Sodus. A central brick furnace in the cellar provided heat, an unusual innovation for the period. The foundation is cut stone capped by a high water table. Quoins are hammered and tooled gray limestone, and the sills and lintels are also gray limestone.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 97)

GORHAM 5 — House

476 County Road 11, Town of Gorham

This small one and a half story house has had extensive changes including a wooden addition to the rear and a porch on the front. It is unusual in that the lintel treatment consists of a row of elongated cobbles set with the long axis perpendicular to the ground.

GORHAM 6 — House

4250 Goose Street (just south of Tileyard Road-Mott Road intersection), Town of Gorham

On the west side of Goose Street there is a small one and a half story farmhouse on a hill. The cobblestone work is of glacial cobbles, mixed colors and shapes, four courses to the quoin on the facade and three on the south side. Sills, lintels and water table are limestone. The front porch, which may be a later addition, has square panelled columns and a hipped roof.

HOPEWELL

HOPEWELL 1 — House

3301 Algerine Street, Town of Hopewell

This small Greek Revival house was built in 1842 with a non-symmetrical facade, the doorway being in the second of four bays.

HOPEWELL 1A — Site — Smokehouse

The smokehouse was built in the same fashion as the one on Gulick Road in Naples, with no mortar showing on the exterior. It was destroyed in 1978.

HOPEWELL 2 — Warner House

Route 488, Town of Hopewell (near Phelps town line)

The splendid cut stone entrance of the Warner House, built in 1840, is in the Palladian style with freestanding columns between the door and the sidelights which have curved jambs. In the gable end there is a stone fanlight. The limestone water table which appears on the facade turns into common brick at the rear—a proper arrangement for a cobblestone, where the less visible rear walls are generally made of coarser materials.

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER 1 — Union School District Number 10

Route 21 at Armington Road, Town of Manchester

This one story school, built in 1846, has been converted into a private residence. The quoins are painted stones and courses of glacial cobbles are of irregular shapes, sizes and colors, two courses to the quoin. The sills and lintels are wood.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* pp. 100-101)

MANCHESTER 2 — School at Plainsville (also called Gypsum)

County Road 27, Town of Manchester

This structure is an interesting variation on the usual school-house in that it is distinctly three bay with the central bay projecting in the same manner as that in the Tiffany House (Canandaigua 5). It was used as a school from 1853 to 1941. The doorway, which is recessed with sidelights and transom, is surmounted by a triangular window in the gable end. Cobbles are of small lakewashed red sandstone.

(*Cobblestone Masonry*, p. 98)

MANCHESTER 3 — Second Baptist Church (Plainsville) (Gypsum)

County Road 27, Town of Manchester

This early church has been converted to a residential structure. In its early days it was the social center as well as the religious center of this small community. The record indicates that funds were raised in 1834 and the church was completed in 1835. There was a major remodelling done in 1851 whereby the galleries were included in the upper floor, and the pulpit was changed from the east to the west. The cobblestones are mixed glacial and lakewashed; the quoins are split limestone one course high. The original windows were twelve over twelve. About 1954 the building was sold to private owners.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 98)

MANCHESTER 4 — Short House

Faas Road, Town of Manchester

This small five bay house was built for a man named Short, according to Schmidt. It is one and a half story with a small one



Manchester 3—Second Baptist Church (Plainsville)
County Road 27, Town of Manchester; Courtesy Geneva Historical Society

story wing. The cobbles are glacial and of different sizes, shapes and colors. Quoins are gray limestone with hammered panels and tooled borders both of which are of primitive workmanship.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 100)

MANCHESTER 5 — Fish House

82 West Main Street, corner Hebron Avenue, Village of Shortsville, Town of Manchester

The survey of this structure reveals both one of the earliest and one of the latest cobblestone structures in Ontario County. The building itself was originally only one story with a shop (possibly a butcher shop) in the rear portion, which is set into a hillside. It is said that the original structure was built by J. Fish in 1828. The back room has one wall of stone which has been painted and which is completely below grade. The exposed beams in this room are not straight but curve from back to front in a shallow horizontal arc. Meathooks still hang from these beams. In addition the site has a twentieth century cobblestone birdbath, which was purchased at a garage sale by the present owner long before she dreamed of buying a cobblestone house. FATE!

MANCHESTER 6 — House

3532 Outlet Road, Town of Manchester

This five bay Federal style house is built of glacial cobbles mixed with a few red sandstones four courses to the quoin on the facade. The twelve over twelve original sash remains in many places.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 101)

MANCHESTER 7 — John Reed House

County Road 27, Town of Manchester

There were two cobblestone houses built for brothers at about the same time (see Manchester 12 for Albert Reed house). In this house, the cobbles are mixed glacial and lakewashed. Some are in a herringbone pattern. The quoins, which are gray limestone, are set in an unusual manner in that they project from the face of the wall resulting in a sawtooth appearance.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 99)

MANCHESTER 8 — District 11 Schoolhouse

Stafford Road, Town of Manchester

The datestone on this unused schoolhouse says 1848. It is a one story building with gray limestone quoins, sills and lintels. The cobbles on the facade are lakewashed while those on the sides and back are glacial. The back wall is collapsing.

MANCHESTER 9 — House

602 Stafford Road, Town of Manchester

This is a small one and a half story building with a frame wing. It is set far back and is not visible from the road. As the size of the quoins is variable, so the number of courses per quoin varies. This is either a primitive or an early structure—or both.

MANCHESTER 10 — Beale House (Empire Farms)

110 Armington Road, Town of Manchester

This three bay house is said to have been built circa 1830. It is one and a half story with the gable end facing the street. Both glacial and waterwashed cobbles were used. The quoins are gray limestone with hammered panels and tooled borders in a somewhat primitive style.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 98)

MANCHESTER 11 — House

County Road 27, Town of Manchester

The facade of this house is on the left side rather than facing the street. The house is one and a half story and of mixed cobblestones. The wall facing the street has very straight horizontal mortar lines about two inches apart, and the variously shaped stones have been set at different angles to make them fit the two inch space.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 100)

MANCHESTER 12 — Site — Albert Reed House

County Road 27, Town of Manchester

The Albert Reed House mentioned in *Cobblestone Masonry* on page 100 has been destroyed.

MANCHESTER 13 — House

Gypsum-Palmyra Road, Town of Manchester

The location of the house listed as Walker-Driscoll House (*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 100) is unknown.

MANCHESTER 14 — Site — House

Main Street, Village of Shortsville, Town of Manchester

This building is undocumented except in the account for the Fish House (Manchester 5) which states that Fish first built another cobblestone building west of 82 Main Street. (Note that this was built before Manchester 5—not at the same time, as some accounts say.)

NAPLES

NAPLES 1 — Smokehouse

Gulick Road at Hickory Bottom Road, Town of Naples

The mason's obvious delight in the materials used in this smokehouse qualify it for inclusion in this catalog although some will question whether it is a true cobblestone. On at least two sides, courses of mixed glacial cobbles are alternated with narrow bands

of irregular lengths of gray limestone which appear to be, but are not, thick mortar joints. All the mortar is in fact on the inside and not visible. In the east wall gable is an ornament made of a septaria (Indian Head) and a wedge-shaped lower stone about a foot high—like an upside down exclamation point!

PHELPS

PHELPS 1 — White House

47 Ontario Street, Village of Phelps

There are no distinguishing stylistic features on this small one and a half story house. The cobblestones are glacial, four courses to the quoin on the facade, some laid on a slant to keep them within straight mortar lines. Quoins are gray limestone.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 108)

PHELPS 2 — First Baptist Church

40 Church Street, Village of Phelps

The Baptist Church of Vienna, later renamed Phelps, was built in 1845 in the Greek Revival style. The contractors were John Skinner and Stephen Trumbull of Wayne County. Members of the congregation supplied the materials. The church is one of three cobblestone churches known to have been built in Ontario County. Others are the Second Baptist Church in Gypsum (Manchester 3), now a private residence, and the First Universalist Church of Bristol (Bristol 2), now destroyed. The Phelps Church exterior is nearly intact, including its magnificent four column portico. The cobblestones are lakewashed red sandstone on the facade, five courses to the quoin, many laid on a slant. The interior of the church has been substantially altered.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 102, *Cobblestone Landmarks* p. 112)

PHELPS 3 — Harmon House

Smith Road, Town of Phelps

This substantial Greek Revival residence has three sides of lakewashed red sandstone cobbles. The quoins, sills, lintels and other stonework are gray limestone with tooled borders and hammered center panels, and there is a keyed fanlight of limestone in the gable end. The house was built for Charles Harmon in 1842.

Most of the interior woodwork remains.

PHELPS 3A — Smokehouse

The charming little smokehouse is almost a miniature of the house with three walls of lakewashed red sandstone and the fourth wall at the rear of mixed sizes, shapes and colors.

PHELPS 4 — Ottley House (East House)

County Road 23, Town of Phelps

According to Mabel Oaks, past Phelps Historian, this house with its deeply recessed doorway was built in 1848 for the eldest son of William Ottley, perhaps as a wedding gift. Lakewashed red sandstones, carefully selected, are laid five courses to the quoin on the facade. The foundation is cut stone. Tradition, quoted by Schmidt, names Lorenzo Judd as the mason.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 104)

PHELPS 5 — Ottley House (West House)

County Road 23 (opposite Spring Hill Farm), Town of Phelps

In 1854 the mason, Lorenzo Judd of Geneva, was called back to build a cobblestone house for William Ottley's second son. The house is somewhat smaller but more sophisticated than the one built for the elder brother in that the quoins are more carefully treated and have tooled borders and hammered center panels. The cobblestones are mixed glacial and waterwashed, some laid on a slant to the left, and the foundation is of carefully cut limestone blocks.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 104)

PHELPS 6 — Hoffman House (Stone House Antiques)

1064 Ontario-Seneca County Line Road, Town of Phelps

This house, set on a hill far back from the west side of the road, was built in 1845 for William Hoffman. The entrance is of cut stone with deeply curved jambs at either side of the doorway. The interior has been carefully rehabilitated and has a lovely curving stairway in the entrance hall. An unusual feature of the house is the presence of two false mantels of wood, very narrow, one in the front parlor and one in the bedroom above. It is believed that they were used to back the iron stoves which heated these rooms. The



Phelps 6—Hoffman House

Seneca County Line Road, Town of Phelps; Courtesy Cobblestone Society, Gerda Petrich photograph

masonry foundation of the barn, while random fieldstone rather than cobblestone, is quoined and well put together.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* pp. 104–105, *Cobblestone Landmarks* pp. 114–115)

PHELPS 7 — Toll House

782 Townline Road, Town of Phelps

The Toll House is a five bay structure built of glacial cobbles, four courses to the quoin on the facade and three courses to the

quoin at the rear. Quoins, sills, lintels and water table are grey limestone.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 107)

PHELPS 8 — House

Maryland Street, Town of Phelps

This small house on the west side of Maryland Street is south of the intersection with Gifford Road. Quoins, sills and lintels are limestone. The cobbles are mostly glacial and of mixed sizes, shapes and colors, with those on the west wall being larger. The whole house gives an impression of early work.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 106)

PHELPS 9 — House

921 Maryland Street, Town of Phelps

The marker over the door of this house says "1841." The exterior has had only minimal repointing and retains its original character. The gable ends have unusual oval or circular ornaments made of cobblestones, the north one having a cobblestone star in it. (A similar ornament is in the gable of the Bannister House, Phelps 19.) The cobblestone work is herringbone pattern about three-quarters of the way up the facade from which point it is standard cobblestone work, with a row of herringbone at the cornice line. The interior has been almost completely changed, except for the room pattern. There is still a central entrance and a steep enclosed stairway with one room on either side.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 106, *Cobblestone Landmarks* p. 116)

PHELPS 10 — VanDeVort House

957 County Road 6, Town of Phelps

This Greek Revival home was built for Thomas VanDeVort in 1847. The gable end of the main block which faces the street is accented by a triangular moulding. The wing has heavy, wide returns on the gable end. The house is of lakewashed red sandstone cobbles with several rows of lighter colors at the roof line forming the frieze and returns. Quoins, lintels and sills are gray limestone and the quoins have hammered centers and tooled edges.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 107)

PHELPS 11 — House

Pinewood Road, Town of Phelps

The five bay Federal style house is built of rectangular field cobbles. It is believed to have been built in the 1830's and bears some resemblance to the Herendeen House on County Road 28 (Farmington 1), also the Crowley House (Farmington 9). The lintels are of small blocks of limestone laid in a flat arch. The twelve over twelve window sash remains on the second floor. An Italianate porch on the wing may have been added at the same time the roof line was extended to keep up with late 19th century fashion. (*Cobblestone Landmarks* p. 117)

PHELPS 12 — House

909 Route 88, Town of Phelps

This is a substantial two story house, basically T-shaped. A glassed-in porch has been added in the angle of the two wings. The basement is of interest with its stone floor, large chimney base and hand hewn beams. The cobblestone work is of glacial cobbles in various sizes, shapes and colors with some long (5") stones laid diagonally, especially in the gable.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 103)

PHELPS 13 — House

2450 County Road 25 (Outlet Road), (Box 99), Town of Phelps

The house is a small, five bay, one and a half story structure with a saltbox style extension at the rear. It has a wide spacing between the tops of the lintels and the eaves. The lintels themselves are of small stones laid closely together. Quoins are irregular stones and the number of courses per quoin varies with the size of the particular quoin.

PHELPS 14 — Site — House

County Road 25 (Outlet Road), Town of Phelps

This small five bay house, somewhat like Phelps 13, but with a more careful treatment of the quoins, was demolished in 1978. It was built in 1836. A photograph by Clyde Maffin indicates a rear frame wing and unusual height between the lintels and the roof line.

PHELPS 15 — House

DeWindt Road, Town of Phelps

Panelled stone piers support a stone lintel on the first floor of the center section of this house. The area between the piers is clapboard, while the second floor over the lintel and the two wings are of cobblestone. This Greek Revival house is built of unusually small lakewashed red sandstones with gray limestone quoins.

PHELPS 16 — House

Bell Road, Box 52A, Town of Phelps

This fine five bay Federal style house stood open to the weather for many years, its roof and interior partitions damaged beyond repair. In 1977 rehabilitation was begun. An entirely new interior was built within the shell, imitating as closely as possible the original plan and detail. The cobblestone work is of mixed types of stones and mixed shapes. There is a hole in the side wall at a height part way up to the second floor windows which seems to have been intended to support the scaffold necessary for building the wall. A similar hole can be found in the Herendeen House (Farmington 1). The fanlight in the north end is outlined by a row of cobblestones.

PHELPS 17 — House

989 Vienna Road, County Road 26, Town of Phelps

An early type of cobblestone building, this house has brick quoins and lintels which have been plastered over and painted. It is a five bay Federal style house with a wing and front porch which have been added. The interior, which was almost totally destroyed years ago, still has its Federal style stairway with rectangular balusters, and the newel is chamfered.

(Cobblestone Masonry pp. 102-103)

PHELPS 18 — House

1428 White Road, Town of Phelps

The present owner of this one and a half story house believes it was built in 1832. It has a one story wing and a full facade porch which is a later addition. Some of the original interior mouldings remain. The cobblestone work consists of uniform but primitive quoins and unusually heavy vertical mortar joints.

PHELPS 19 — Bannister House

111 East Main Street, Village of Phelps

A stone inset in the east wing facade of this house says "C. Bannister—1840." Bannister was an early Phelps physician. The present owner believes the west section may have been built circa 1830. There is clear evidence in the mortar that several masons must have worked on the structure. The owner joked that it looked as if the apprentices had practiced on this house and then gone across the street to 108 East Main Street (Phelps 20) and built one properly. The west section gable has an oval cobblestone ornament similar to that on the Maryland Street House (Phelps 9). The interior has undergone major changes during the years and in 1981 was undergoing rehabilitation. It retains its simple original Federal stairway and a nice Federal style mantel with a sunburst motif in the central panel.

(Cobblestone Masonry pp. 101–102)

PHELPS 20 — Peck House

108 East Main Street, Village of Phelps

Schmidt says that the house was built in 1837 for A. C. Peck. The treatment of the masonry is far more sophisticated than that of the Bannister House, directly across the street. Perhaps the conflict in dates indicates that the Bannister House was not a trial project for this house. Although there have been major changes in the interior, the owner says the original kitchen fireplace with oven remains in the basement which has stone floors. There are occasional bands of slanted cobblestone—one accents the cut stone fanlight, others accent the line of sill and lintel.

(Cobblestone Masonry p. 105)

PHELPS 21 — Smokehouse, Limeridge Farm

Route 96, Town of Phelps

Behind the brick house set close to the highway is a small cobblestone smokehouse with irregular quoins and therefore irregular courses. It has been reroofed with light gray asphalt shingle nearly the color of the quoins.

PHELPS 22 — Hawks House

Route 96, Town of Phelps

As far as can be determined, this is the only Gothic Revival cobblestone building in Ontario County. It was built in 1848 for A. Hawks, of carefully selected lakewashed red sandstone laid diagonally. The pointed tops of the first floor windows are accented by

three rows of cobbles forming peaks (it is a bit difficult to put a standard lintel over a peak!) and the louvered shutters echo the same line. The cobbles are small—six courses to the quoin on the facade. The quoins, which have hammered centers and tooled edges, are limestone, as is the water table. This is a working farm and the outbuildings are still in place. Two limestone obelisks serve as markers at the front walkway.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 103, *Cobblestone Landmarks* pp. 118–120)

PHELPS 23 — Swift House

Route 96, RD #2, Town of Phelps

This remarkable concentration of cobblestone masonry includes the house and a series of attached large cobblestone barns to the north. The complex is an outstanding one and well-documented. It is a prosperous working farm and details include a cobblestone wellhouse, a working windmill, two pairs of obelisk markers and millstones used as steps at the entrance.

PHELPS 23A — Barns

PHELPS 23B — Wellhouse

(*Cobblestone Masonry* pp. 106–107, *Cobblestone Landmarks* p. 121)



Phelps 26—"The Round Jug School"

Mclvor Road, Town of Phelps; Courtesy Phelps Historical Society

PHELPS 24 — The Humphrey School (District 11)

252 Fisher Road, Town of Phelps

According to the minutes of the school district, the Humphrey School was built in 1827. These records name George Van Auken as the builder but do not indicate whether he was contractor, mason or both. Originally a one story schoolhouse, it has been converted to a two story residence. The roof was jacked up and reinstalled on the new second floor. Its wide returns are the only stylistic indication of the Greek Revival. An historic photograph of the interior shows the children's bank with its teller's cage and other interior arrangements. The obelisk markers at the roadside were moved from Route 96 opposite the Swift House (Phelps 23).



Phelps 24—The Humphrey School
252 Fishers Road, Town of Phelps; Courtesy Phelps Historical Society

PHELPS 25 — Site — Longyear-Nelson House

Ontario Street, Village of Phelps

This house was demolished in the 1940's.
(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 105)

PHELPS 26 — Site — Round Jug School

McIvor Road, Town of Phelps

"McIvor Road Jug School...was on the site of the present
(1970) home of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Preece."

Mabel Oaks "Phelpstown, A Continued Story"

PHELPS 27 — Site — Round School (District 19)

County Road 6 (Old Pre-Emption Road), Town of Phelps

"Round Cobblestone District 19 School. At the top of Whiskey Hill, west side of the road, a landmark later replaced by a brick structure now also disappeared."

Mabel Oaks "Phelpstown, A Continued Story"

PHELPS 28 — Site — Maryland Street School (District 16)

Northeast corner of Maryland Street and Gifford Road,
Town of Phelps

SENECA

SENECA 1 — House

Gorham Road, Box 2464, Town of Seneca

This exceptionally well designed cobblestone just outside the village of Gorham is in the full Greek Revival style and has a four column portico with the gable intersecting the main house. The cobblestone work is banded in that every four rows the slant of the stones reverses. The stones themselves are of mixed colors, shapes and sizes, five courses per quoin on the facade and three per quoin on the east. The quoins are limestone with hammered panels and tooled edges. The front doorway has a transom; the door has six panels. There is evidence of serious deterioration of the masonry which is being repointed with white portland cement. (*Cobblestone Masonry* pp. 110-111)

SENECA 2 — Smokehouse

Lake-to-Lake Road, Town of Seneca

A smokehouse just west of Seneca 3 is not visible from the road but is still standing, overgrown with brush.

SENECA 3 — House

2173 Lake-to-Lake Road, Town of Seneca

A prior owner found the date 1836 written on the shed doorway according to an article by Elsie Mead. The house is two story with a wing to the east. The original battered mouldings of wood remain in the parlor. The cobblestone work is of glacial cobbles sorted by size but not by shape or color, four courses to the quoin on the facade. Quoins are limestone, with hammered panels and tooled edges.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 109)

SENECA 4 — House

1821 Route 245, Town of Seneca

The wing of this two story Greek Revival house has retained the grilles in its frieze windows. The metal roof is a rather startling light green and may be of copper.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* pp. 108-109)

SENECA 5 — Rippey House

1227 Leet Road, at intersection with Routes 245 and 14A,
Town of Seneca

This splendid house built for John and Mary Rippey in 1854 is one of two known Italianate style cobblestones in Ontario County. The interior features butternut panelling and mouldings. The cobblestone work is of carefully selected small red sandstones, lakewashed, set six courses to the quoin on the facade. Over the paired windows are two rows of cobbles set in place of lintels, with a circular ornament between the arches.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 109, *Cobblestone Landmarks* pp. 130-131)

SENECA 6 — Barron House

Routes 5 and 20, Town of Seneca

Gerda Peterich, in an article published in the *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians*, suggests that the workmen who built this house for Thomas Barron in 1848 (datestone) may have also worked on the Rippey House. The Barron House is a well-known landmark, extensively documented. It is a Greek Revival house set relatively close to the highway, with a two story central block and balanced story and a half wings on either side—so carefully balanced that the door in the west wing is a blank constructed to balance the one in the east wing. The front doorway has sidelights and transom with stencilled glass which is most unusual. The interior retains its original open string stairway, and the window reveals are panelled. Cobblestone work is of lakewashed red sandstone hauled from Sodus.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 108, *Cobblestone Landmarks* p. 125)

SENECA 7 — House

2916 Johnson Road, Town of Seneca

The cobblestone work in this house is of lakewashed red sandstone laid in a herringbone pattern for about two-thirds of the

height and of ovals laid horizontally in the upper third—a design similar to that of Phelps 9. The cobbles in the wing are much larger.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 110)

SENECA 8 — House

3688 Number Nine Road, Box 203A, Town of Seneca

This small story and a half Greek Revival house has the heavy moulded returns typical of the period. The interior, while substantially altered, features panelled reveals on the deeply set windows. The cobblestone work is of glacial cobbles of mixed colors, sizes and shapes, laid four courses to the quoin and slanted to the left on the facade. The west wall is laid three courses to the quoin—perhaps in deference to the severe weather from that quarter.

SENECA 9 — House

5300 Wabash Road, Box 223, Town of Seneca

This house resembles the design of Gorham 1 with its tetrastyle portico, but this house is much lighter in scale. It has a wide frieze and the doorway has sidelights and transom set off by pilasters. The cobblestone construction is five courses to the quoin on the facade with mixed colors. A limestone water table surmounts a random fieldstone foundation.

VICTOR

VICTOR 1 — Felt General Store

6452 Route 96, Town of Victor

Its title would indicate that the Felt General Store was built between 1836–1841, for in 1841 it was sold to Samuel Rawson to settle debts on the death of Charles S. Felt. The settlement mentions “the cobblestone store, the two old stores occupied as dwelling houses, a tailor shop and ashery and the dwelling house occupied by Jabez Felt.” The facade has cut stone piers and a stone entablature on the first floor. The deeply recessed windows have their panelled reveals on the outside of the building.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 113, *Cobblestone Landmarks* pp. 106–107, labelled “Jenks Store”)

VICTOR 2 — Rowley House

421 County Road 9, Town of Victor

The Rowley House probably was built between 1828 and 1835 for Andrew Rowley and his wife. The property was owned for many years by the Keefe family. The house is Federal in style with a central two story block and a pair of one story wings which were once symmetrical with pillared porches. The north wing has been altered into a two story structure. The front doorway has cobblestone risers on its steps and a pilastered moulding with sunburst motifs. The interior has panelled reveals in the front parlor and panels below the windows. The stairway is open string with foliate ends. The cobblestone work is of mixed glacial cobbles, three courses to the quoin on the sides and four on the front.



Victor 2—Rowley House

421 County Road 9, Town of Victor; Courtesy Mrs. Donald Hawkes

VICTOR 3 — Railroad Pumphouse

County Road 42, Town of Victor (directly opposite Mill Street; also called Log Cabin Road)

The pumphouse is a unique tall square building adjacent to the railroad tracks in Fishers. A stream still runs at the back, which may have been the source of the water used to "water" the trains. The historical marker on the building says "Ground for Auburn Rochester Railroad broken here. First train September 1840, Charles Fisher first agent." It is believed that the pumphouse was built somewhat later. It is said to be the second oldest surviving railroad structure in the country, the oldest being in Baltimore.



Victor 4—District 7 School
236 High Street, Town of Victor; Courtesy J. Sheldon Fisher

VICTOR 4 — District 7 Schoolhouse 236 High Street, Town of Victor

According to district minutes, the #7 School was completed in the spring of 1845—" \$50.33 balance due to the Estate of David Fowler for building schoolhouse for district assumed to widow Sophronia Fowler." The schoolhouse, while completely changed to a residence inside, retains its exterior character in large measure. The rows of large maples on the grounds may have been planted by children in Arbor Day ceremonies. The present owners have added a fieldstone wing on the south side of the house.

VICTOR 4A — Privy

The cobblestone privy, a four-holer, ("1845—M. S. Wilcox, \$1.50 for digging privy"), has two doors—one for boys, one for girls. The returns on this small building are as carefully done as those on the main building.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 113)



Victor 6—House
Route 251 at Strong Road, Town of Victor; Courtesy J. Sheldon Fisher



Victor 7—Jenks Store
East Main Street at Maple Avenue, Village of Victor; Courtesy J. Sheldon Fisher

VICTOR 5 — Bonesteel House

High Street and Turk Hill Road, Town of Victor

"In 1835 I built me a house of cobblestones, of the following description; front 45 x 83 feet, 2 stories, forming an "L" in rear of 65 x 23 feet, single story for kitchen, washroom and wood shed. My plan for the thickness of wall was: the cellar wall 20 in. thick to first floor, drop off two in. to second floor, then drop off two in. and extend out to top. Sort your stones so as to have the outside course three or four in., with straight lines for cement. Take the coarsest of sand for the stone, and a fine sand for brick. I used the common stone lime, one bushel of lime to seven of sand for stone, and the same kind of lime one bushel to two of sand for brick. Furnished all materials on the ground, and paid my masons \$3.75 per hundred feet. He furnished his own tenders and made his own mortar, built his own scaffolds and tended themselves. I boarded them. I think I have as good a house as can be made of the same materials. There is not a crack on the walls that you can stick a pin in as yet. The stone, I do not consider any expense as it frees the land of them. There is no painting to be done to it, as is required of brick or wood, it makes the strongest of walls, and I think the neatest and cheapest building that can be made. You may calculate the expense of the building at so much a perch, according to the size you wish to build. I did not keep an exact account of my building, as the stone, sand and lime were bought at leisure spells."

P. P. Bonesteel

Victor-Ontario County

From "The Cultivator" 1842 No. 7

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 111, *Cobblestone Landmarks* p. 111)

VICTOR 6 — House

7955 Route 251 at Strong Road, Town of Victor

A prior owner, during remodelling, found the date 1832 on a stair tread which might indicate the year the house was built. In its early years, according to Schmidt, the building was an inn. An Italianate porch has been added.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 111)

VICTOR 7 — Jenks Store

East Main and Maple Streets, Village of Victor

This building, which sustained damage in the great Victor fire of 1981, was originally built as a store by Nathan Jenks in 1834. It has a keyed fanlight in the gable end facing the street. The building,

which was a store for many years, has been converted to offices and apartments.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 112)

VICTOR 8 — Cronkhite House

1049 Lynaugh Road, opposite Alpine Way (#46 on mailbox),
Town of Victor

The date 1847 is visible in the rear wall of the shed at the back of the Cronkhite house which stands on its secluded knoll in Victor. The main block of the house is only one room deep, both upstairs and down, and the center entrance retains its unusually steep stairway with original balusters and bannister. Many of the doors are five panelled with a horizontal panel dividing two sets of vertical panels. Much of the original woodwork and some original hardware remain.



Victor 8—Cronkhite House
1049 Lynaugh Road, Town of Victor; Courtesy Mrs. Edgar Lyons

VICTOR 9 — Paddock House

1410 County Road 3, Town of Victor

This small farmhouse was built for William and Deborah Paddock circa 1833 according to the title. The farm lands have been sold off and the house is now in a row of twentieth century houses.

VICTOR 9A — Site — Smokehouse

The cobblestone smokehouse to the southwest of the main house has collapsed.

VICTOR 10 — Potter House

1135 Willis Hill Road, Town of Victor (mailbox also has "Smith 7728" on it)

Another small farmhouse, this structure was built for Seth and Charlotte Potter, who, according to the title, purchased the land in 1834. It is possible that the one and a half story house was built at about this time. The cobblestones are field cobbles, large and irregular, laid three courses to the quoin.

VICTOR 11 — District 10 School

7728 Dryer Road, Town of Victor

There is some question as to the date of construction of this schoolhouse which has been adapted into a small residence. The obituary of Mr. Dryer published in the *Victor Herald* May 8, 1925 says the stone school was built in 1842 replacing a log school. The glacial cobbles are of mixed sizes, colors and shapes. The mortar has been extensively repointed on the west wall. The east wall, which was originally exterior, is now inside the house.

VICTOR 12 — Dryer House

7680 Dryer Road, Town of Victor

This unusual house was probably built by Otis Dryer (according to the title) sometime after 1833. From the front it looks like two identical attached houses with a common wall, each three bays with the doorway in the center. The glacial cobbles are different sizes, shapes and colors. On the west facade they run four courses to the quoin and on the east three per quoin.

VICTOR 13 — Camp House

7834 North Road (corner of Strong Road), Town of Victor

This small Greek Revival farmhouse was built in 1829, according to the marker to the left of the doorway. Title would indicate it was built for Elisha Camp. The foundation is cobblestone and the house retains its frieze windows with decorative grilles.

VICTOR 14 — House

7732 Route 251, Town of Victor

The cobblestone portion of this building is now a wing of the main frame house and difficult to see from the road. The cobbles are glacial, of different sizes, shapes and colors, and the quoins are limestone.

VICTOR 14A — Smokehouse

There is a small smokehouse of cobblestone visible.

VICTOR 14B — Site — Carriage House

The cobblestone carriage house mentioned by Schmidt has disappeared.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* pp. 111-112)

VICTOR 15 — Site — House

Klingbiel Farm, 1800 Strong Road, Town of Victor

This site is at the far end of the meadow, and is not visible from the road.

VICTOR 16 — Site — Gallup Store

3 East Main Street, Village of Victor

WEST BLOOMFIELD

WEST BLOOMFIELD 1 — "Union Hall"

9030 Routes 5 and 20, Village of West Bloomfield

According to Jill Smith, West Bloomfield Historian, this two story structure was probably built in 1844. It shows in the 1850's on local maps as "Union Hall" and has been used for many different commercial enterprises including a blacksmith shop, dance studio, feed store and automotive garage. Quite often the proprietor lived upstairs.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 114)

WEST BLOOMFIELD 2 — Insurance Office

Routes 5 and 20 (just east of #9030), Village of West Bloomfield

The oval stone set into the gable of this building reads "Ont. & Liv. Mutual Insurance Office AD 1841." The cobblestones used in the facade are extremely small, almost pebbles, laid in courses of between eight and eleven per twelve-inch quoin, graded from large at base to small at roof line. Each stone is surrounded by a square or rectangular mortar frame, on the same plane as the face of the stone. While the windows are on the same plane as the exterior wall, the doorway is deeply recessed.

(*Cobblestone Masonry*, p. 114, *Cobblestone Landmarks* pp. 108-109)

WEST BLOOMFIELD 3 — Smokehouse

8953 Routes 5 and 20, Town of West Bloomfield

This is a neatly maintained small building with uniform quoins. The courses are five per quoin on the west, irregularly five and four on the east and a much rougher construction on the back.

WEST BLOOMFIELD 4 — Pierpoint House

9117 Dugway Road, Town of West Bloomfield

According to the owner, the main (cobblestone) portion of this house was completed in 1841 for Warren Pierpoint, who was related to the Griffin family which had substantial holdings in the area. The house was built with chimneys which served Franklin stoves. Within the course over the lintels on the first floor the cobblestones are set vertically. In this house the stones are larger in the lower courses. The facade has three rows per quoin on the left and four on the right; the quoins are light brown in color. The original window sash of twelve over eight on the second floor and twelve over twelve on the first floor remains. The doorway is recessed with sidelights and transom.

WEST BLOOMFIELD 5 — House

8574 County Road 14, Town of West Bloomfield

This small one and a half story house is built of glacial cobbles of different sizes, shapes and colors. The quoins are split gray limestone and the sills and lintels are also limestone. It is nearly hidden from view during the summer.

(*Cobblestone Masonry* p. 114)

WEST BLOOMFIELD 6 — Taft House

3106 Taft Road, Town of West Bloomfield

Captain Robert Taft had the front portion of this home built of brick in 1801. In 1836 the rear wing of the house was constructed of cobblestone for his youngest son, Chapin Taft, who was named for Israel Chapin, according to documents in Ontario County Historical Society files. The property had been purchased directly from Phelps and Gorham. Documents showing the signatures of Phelps, Gorham, Israel Chapin, James Garnsey and Augustus Porter are part of the file on this house. The structure retains its farmhouse character.

WEST BLOOMFIELD 6A — Smokehouse

There is also a cobblestone smokehouse on the grounds with the date 1841 inscribed on it—perhaps the only dated smokehouse in the county. It has very irregular split stone quoins with glacial cobbles four rows to the quoin on the front and three on the side. The course which contains the datestone is laid on a diagonal to accent the stone.

WEST BLOOMFIELD 7 — Smokehouse

8447 Routes 5 and 20, Town of West Bloomfield

This is a neatly made smokehouse with uniform quoins at the front. The sides and back are made with larger stones.

WEST BLOOMFIELD 8 — Smokehouse

8361 Routes 5 and 20, Town of West Bloomfield

The care taken in the construction of this smokehouse is astonishing. The Greek Revival cornice is perfect in miniature; the quoins are uniform limestone; there are five courses of glacial cobbles per quoin on the facade which also has a tiny inset of a rudimentary fanlight over the door. Dr. Roudabush gives the date of this building as 1844.

REFERENCES

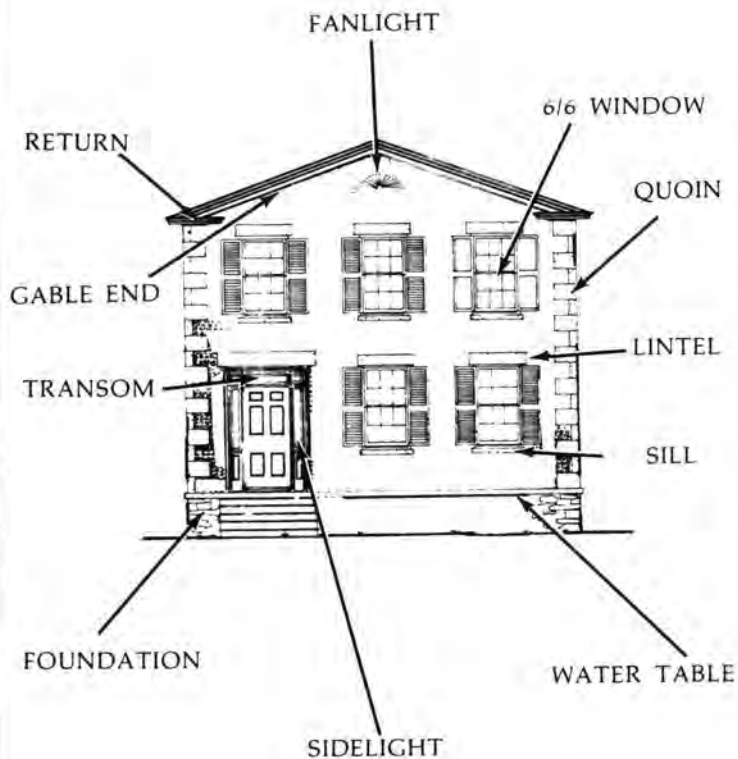
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Victor 12—Dryer House
7680 Dryer Road, Town of Victor; Courtesy Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strachan

ARCHITECTURAL TERMS





The Geneva Historical Society, organized in 1883, has since continued to play an active role in the Geneva community. Interested in the preservation of Geneva's historical and cultural heritage, the Society sponsors a wide variety of programs. Its three major areas of responsibility include the Prouty-Chew Museum, the Rose Hill Restoration, and the Fund for Historic Geneva. The Society's administrative offices are located at 543 South Main Street, Geneva, NY, 14456.



The Ontario County Historical Society is a non-profit, educational institution chartered by the State University of New York. It was organized in 1902 and is located at 55 North Main Street, Canandaigua, New York 14424. The Historical Society operates a local history museum with temporary and permanent exhibits, maintains a library and archives, conducts educational programs for adults and children and publishes material on the history of Ontario County.